

REPORT

OF THE

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

AT

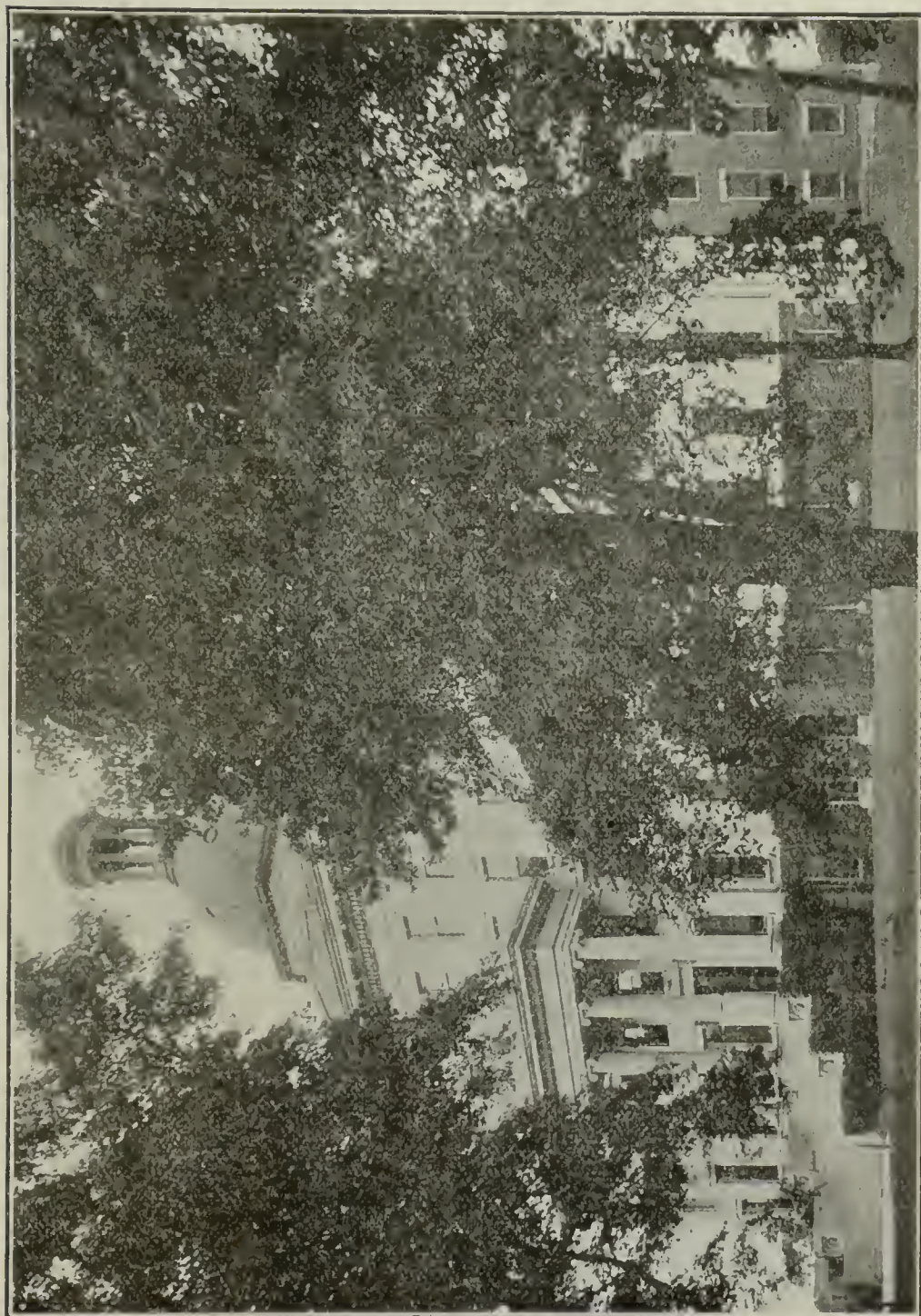
LOUISVILLE, KY.

For the Year Ending October 31, 1910.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF ITS FOUNDATION.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Journal,
Frankfort, Ky.



KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND



REPORT

OF THE

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

AT

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For the Year Ending October 31, 1910.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.



COLORED DEPARTMENT

Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1910.

To His Excellency,

Augustus E. Willson, LL. D.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Honored Sir:—

The accompanying report has been read and approved and formally adopted by the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, as their regular report to you and to the General Assembly.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, it is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Visitors.

ANDREW COWAN, President.

**OFFICERS AND TEACHERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF
THE BLIND.**

Board of Visitors.

Col. Andrew Cowan, President.

Logan C. Murray,	D. W. Fairleigh,
Frank N. Hartwell,	Dr. S. Brzozowski,
Henry Kaufman,	D. X. Murphy,
W. Garnett Munn,	Col. Thos. D. Osborne.

Treasurer.

Logan C. Murray.

Physician.

Wm. Bailey, M. D.

Secretary and Superintendent.

B. B. Huntoon, A. M.

Matron.

Mrs. Sarah J. Huntoon.

Teachers.

Miss Dora States,	Miss Luey Scoggan,
Miss M. Blye Allen,	Miss Susan B. Merwin.

Teachers of Music.

Charles Frederiek,	Miss Julia Purnell,
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Teachers of Handicraft.

Miss Vernetta Scoggan,	John D. Gregory, Jr.
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Teacher of Physical Training.

Miss Olivia E. Henderson.

Teacher of Piano Tuning.

Clifford Martin.

Seamstress.

Miss Mary Barrett.

Visitors Attendants.

Miss Anna Moran,	Flossie Conway.
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In The Colored Department.

F. S. Delany, Superintendent.

Mrs. Mary S. Delany, Matron.

Miss Elizabeth Minnis, Teacher of Music.

Miss Luey Wood, Literary Teacher.

REGULAR ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

To His Excellency,

August E. Willson, LL. D.,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sir:—

The number of pupils under our charge during the past year, in the white department, was one hundred and twelve (112), and in the colored department, was twenty-six (26), making in all one hundred and thirty-eight (138).

The names and residences of those in the white department are as follows:

Names.	Residences.
Edgar Barbee	Louisville
Beatrice Bateman	Louisville
Betram Becker	Louisville
Minor R. Bell	Louisville
Thomas Feely Benedict	Louisville
Oma Blankenbaker	Louisville
Lula Boggs	Laurel County
Charles Boone	Nelson County
Jeannie Bowlin	Garrard County
Elijah Brock	Leslie County
Charles Bryant	Grayson County
Emmons Bullock	Edmonson County
Beulah Calvert	Muhlenburg County
Manny Carrington	Lewis County
Raymond Chamberlain	Union County
Percy Chambers	Whitley County
Howard Childress	Pike County
Griffo Collins	Webster County
Aubrey Conway	Edmonson County
Flossie Conway	Edmonson County

Names.	Residences.
Nathaniel Cook	Louisville
Wilson Coombs	Pike County
Edward Crawford	Fayette County
Lawrence Creech	Laurel County
Mary B. Cromie	Louisville
Grover C. Duncan	Louisville
Ben J. Durham, Jr.,	Boyle County
Eva G. Ellis	Warren County
Joseph Fitzner	Louisville
Gertrude Floyd	Trimble County
Harry Furnan	Paducah
Dora Fuston	Laurel County
Martin Fuston	Laurel County
Joseph Gatton	Hardin County
Virgie Gentry	Green County
Helena Giles	Harrison County
Catherine Glynn	Paducah
Louise Grater	Kenton County
Virgie Gray	Mercer County
Carl Graham	Louisville
Lee Greer	Perry County
Mabel A. Grief	Paducah
Lily Gross	Louisville
Herman Hahn	Louisville
Robert Hanks	Edmonson County
Allen Hazelwood	LaRue County
William Hazelwood	Larue County
John Hellon	Louisville
Catherine Herndon	Madison County
Phoebe Insko	Logan County
James A. Ison	Boyd County
Mary Jennings	Hardin County
Iona Jones	Oldham County
Gladys King	Bracken County
Blanche Lafollette	Larue County
Loida Lay	Leslie County
Richard Lay	Leslie County
Colonel Lay	Leslie County
Bessie Lee	Grayson County
Clara Lile	Green County
Carl Lohmeier	Louisville

Names.	Residences.
John T. Marler	Rockcastle County
Ethel Martin	Daviess County
W. J. McDaniel	Kenton County
Edward McMahon	Louisville
Robert Miller	Lawrence County
Anna Viola Morgan	Louisville
Nellie Mott	Greenup County
Viola Myers	Bell County
Allen Naive	Lexington
John O'Malley	Lincoln County
John O'Neal	Louisville
Joseph O'Neil	Louisville
Ruth O'Neal	Louisville
Onie May Outland	Calloway County
Annie L. Owens	Whitley County
Tressie Pace	Magoffin County
Noah Patrick	Louisville
Edward Patton	Louisville
Gordon Perkins	Livingston County
Lucille Portman	Louisville
Lula Poston	Greenup County
Rosa Raff	Louisville
Ida Rankin	Nicholas County
Kate Rankin	Nicholas County
Chas. Ray	Hardin County
Samuel Reynolds	Louisville
Thomas Reynolds,	Louisville
Luella Rhodes	Graves County
Glenn Ricketts	Jessamine County
Marvin Rideout	Webster County
Ida Ringo	Hardin County
Leona Ritchie	Breathitt County
Mary Ritchie	Breathitt County
Samuel Ritchie	Breathitt County
Dora Roark	Leslie County
Louis Roark	Leslie County
Larkin Sealf	Whitley County
Carl Scheben	Newport
Estelle E. Schurch	Louisville
Dora Schweers	Trimble County
Robt. Seymour	Louisville

Names.	Residences.
Sarah Shepherd	Breathitt County
Claude Silvernagle	Louisville
Joseph Taylor	Fayette County
Ellen Thomasson	Rockcastle County
Carrie May Thompson	Garrard County
Robert Veazie	Hopkins County
Mallie Wagoner	Boyd County
Bridget Welch	Louisville
George White	Boyd County
Palestine White	Edmonson County

**THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THOSE IN THE COLORED
DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Names.	Residences.
Charles Bethel	Barren County
Mary Carter	Louisville
Bertha Cheatham	Fayette County
Otis Eades	McLean County
McHenry Elkins	Louisville
Birdie Gardner	Calloway County
Kate Gilbert	Owensboro
Marelda Harlin	Garrard County
J. Scott Harris	Louisville
Charles Hite	Russellville
William Jolly	Louisville
Allen McRoberts	Lincoln County
James Malone	Pulaski County
Estella Mays	Louisville
Louisa Moss	Louisville
Marietta Payne	Louisville
Arthur Ransom	Louisville
Beedie Richardson	Franklin County
Chas. Saulsbury	Daviess County
Otto Selvy	Louisville
Robert Smith	Louisville
Fannie Stephens	Louisville
Edwin Styles	Louisville
Mary Van Dyke	Louisville
Carrie Wheeler	Fayette County
Clara Woods	Barren County

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN REGULARLY EMPLOYED.

A superintendent, B. B. Huntoon, with a salary of \$150.00 a month.

A matron, Mrs. Sarah J. Huntoon, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.

A teacher, Miss Susan B. Merwin, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.

A teacher, Miss Lydia Scoggan, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A teacher, Miss Dora States, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A teacher of handicraft, John D. Gregory, Jr., with a salary of \$100.00 a month.

A teacher of sewing, Miss Vernetta Scoggan, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A teacher, Miss M. Blye Allen, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A teacher of piano tuning, Clifford B. Martin, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A teacher of music, Charles Frederick, with a salary of \$100.00 a month.

A teacher of physical training, Miss Olivia E. Henderson, with a salary of \$55.00 a month.

A teacher of music, Miss Julia Purnell, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.

A seamstress, Miss Mary Barrett, with a salary of \$35.00 a month.

A boys' governess, Miss Anna Moran, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.

A girl's governess, Miss Flossie Conway, with a salary of \$10.00 a month.

A gardener and engineer, Thomas Lucas, with a salary of \$70.00 a month.

A fireman and assistant engineer, Herman Brietfield, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A houseman, John Owens, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

A houseman, George Griffin, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.

A cook, Maggie Coughlin, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.

A cook, Magie Kelly, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.

A laundress, Mary Laffy, with a salary of \$24.00 a month.

An assistant laundress, Hannah McElliot, with a salary of \$22.00 a month.

An assistant laundress, Lena Altegeier, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A chambermaid, Maggie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A chambermaid, Katie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A chambermaid, Emma Meire, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A chambermaid, Lena Hildebrand, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A chambermaid, Ellen Thomasson, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A dining room girl, Julia Lambert, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A laundress, Eliza Jordan, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A dining room girl, Pearl Cain, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

A superintendent, Faustin Delany, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.

A matron, Mrs. Mary Delany, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.

A teacher of music, Miss Elizabeth Minnis, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.

A teacher, Miss Lucy Wood, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.

A laundress, Eliza Jordan, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A cook, Malvina Murphy, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A houseman, Louis Wood, with a salary of \$25.00 a month.

A houseman, Allen McRoberts, with a salary of \$10.00 a month.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

Fourth Quarter—1909	\$ 8,611 72
First Quarter—1910	8,606 66
Second Quarter—1910	8,595 00
Third Quarter—1910	7,958 65
Interest on Warrants	267 97
Miscellaneous Receipts	146 65
	\$34,186 65
Deficit for last year	3,856 09
Deficit of present year	3,927 99
	\$41,970 73

Expenses.

Deficit for year ending Nov. 1, 1909	\$ 3,856 09
Expenses of White Department for year ending Nov. 1, 1910	32,045 28
Expenses of Colored Department for year ending Nov. 1, 1910	6,069 36
	\$41,970 73
	\$41,970 73

President's Report.

Your Board is assured by its experienced superintendent that the affairs of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, so far as the welfare of the children under its care is concerned, have prospered greatly during the past year. All the employees have worked in harmony for the good of the children, and the progress of the blind pupils has been commendable.

There has not been a serious case of illness in the past session; and our devoted physician was called upon to make but four professional visits during the year.

This is largely due to the special care taken to secure the best possible conditions in regard to cleanliness, wholesome food, regular habits and well directed exercise and play.

Miss Olivia Henderson, the accomplished teacher of physical culture, was married during the last vacation and resigned her position in the Institution, which she held for the last five years with incalculable benefit to the children under her charge. Her place has been supplied by one of her oldest pupils, who will direct the exercises of the girls; while Mr. Gregory will have entire charge of the physical training of the boys.

Under his efficient training, the Athletic team, in the International Contests of some twenty Schools for the Blind, again secured the first place; the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind the second and the Ohio State School for the Blind the third place.

An interesting and unique feature of this Athletic Team, composed entirely of the pupils, has been their matching themselves against seeing competitors. Last May in a track and field contest, held under the rules of the American Amateur Athletic Association in which ten seeing teams competed on the grounds of the Institution, the blind boys took first place with a score to their credit of fifty-four points out of a total of ninety-nine.

The Institution foot-ball team played ten games with local seeing teams; out of which the blind boys, with never less than five totally blind players on the team, won five games, tied one, and lost four.

As has been said in previous reports, the Kentucky Institution for the Blind cannot be efficiently maintained on its present income. Our predecessors in office had found this out and transmitted to us a deficit for the first six months of the session of 1907 and 1908 of \$1,946 43. By extreme economy, this was made up, and for that year, the expenses were kept within the income. But since that

time the succeeding years, owing to the greater cost of living, have brought a deficit.

The last Legislature appropriated seventeen thousand dollars for certain specific purposes, viz: five thousand dollars for increased educational improvements, five thousand dollars for repairs, three thousand dollars for electricity and four thousand dollars for last year's deficit. By the terms of the act, the money was to be paid in installments in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months and no part was therefore available before the expiration of the present school year. The exigencies of the school were so pressing that certain expenditures that were provided for in this bill had to be incurred at once. Therefore, while these items have swelled the deficit, its actual amount is less by somewhat more than one-third of the given figures.

That the blind children of the State should have every possible advantage in the way of an education, is the responsibility that rests on the present board. The average cost of educating a blind child in the United States, according to the census of 1900, was two hundred and eighty dollars. It is now much more than that; but the per capita for Kentucky has never reached the previous average.

Your board is keenly alive to the fact that there are probably more blind children not going to school in Kentucky, than are now receiving instruction in the Institution. Last year the board sent out an agent into the eastern part of the State, and gathered up eight blind children who are now in school, and visited many others to whom the advantages of the school did not appeal.

There must be maintained a steady effort along these lines; and everyone who reads this report is assured that no greater service can be rendered a blind child in our State than to secure its attendance in the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

ANDREW COWAN,
President Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING SUPPLIES.

To the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind,

Gentlemen:—

Your committee would respectfully report that during the past year they have supervised, as usual, the purchase of supplies for the Institution in all its departments, and have regularly transmitted a monthly statement of their accounts to the Governor of the Commonwealth. A summary of these statements is herewith appended.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK N. HARTWELL, Chairman.

W. GARNETT MUNN,

THOMAS D. OSBORNE.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Expenditures For The Year Ending 1910

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Pay Roll—Salaries	\$ 900 00	\$ 900 00	\$ 900 00	\$ 900 00	\$ 900 00	\$ 909 00	\$ 900 00	\$154 00	\$ 260 00	\$ 335 00	\$ 260 00	\$ 981 00	\$ 9676 00
Wages	459 00	456 00	441 00	426 00	443 50	459 00	459 00	459 00	441 00	453 00	462 00	472 00	5430 50
Dry Goods and clothing	103 35	211 92	81 89	30 35	26 45	27 80	36 95	30 19					548 81
Groceries	448 73	448 52	444 68	341 46	411 34	414 61	376 57	355 57	173 78	152 27	107 72	288 25	3963 50
Breadstuffs	132 48	132 02	151 94	136 42	131 16	143 18	138 68	138 92	37 76			71 90	1214 46
Meats, fowls, fish and game. . .	179 33	183 25	228 22	217 50	154 59	186 44	156 45	163 40	68 91	40 99	39 10	112 69	1739 87
Fruits, vegetables, milk, ice. . .	128 10	121 20	123 40	122 70	129 28	139 19	132 00	129 85	59 55	41 55	37 92	73 15	1237 89
Spirituous liquors													
Drugs, medicines and pro- fessional services	4 45	21 15	2 50	18 82	36 23	14 80	33 62	11 00			5 00	4 80	152 37
Confectioneries			25 55						28 80				54 35
Fuel and lights	50 09	61 34	81 62	64 57	61 48	55 35	41 13	37 81	1064 41	25 68	16 58	26 39	1586 45
Amusements	7 50				17 00	2 45	25 45	39 59					91 99
Buildings and repairs	233 15	15 25	50 60	128 97	99 39	45 17	92 92	12 38	147 08	98 79	186 64		1110 34
Household and kitchen fur- ture	118 08		2 50		17 16	137 06	25 35	25 35		162 55	4 50		493 15
Laundry	150 88	39 05		26 20						48 75			264 88
Vehicles, tools and imple- ments for farm and garden	12 60	5 50			4 35		30 95	18 75	40 05	9 41			121 61
Expenses on live stock	3 00				1 50	1 50			3 00			3 00	12 00
Labor not included in pay roll													
Books and stationery	23 50	44 15	26 85	40 40	19 45	74 70	40 55	48 00	68 40	71 50	86 25	172 55	716 30
Postage and traveling ex- penses	134 97	84 85	4 88	95 83	115 31	63 65	26 15	1 40	5 00	16 25		13 30	561 59
Materials for workshop	5 00	29 59	31 12	12 42	67 35	53 52	10 21	420 95	237 65	107 51	50 28	26 15	1051 75
Tuning and repairing mu- sical instruments	21 32					35 45	32 40	13 57					102 74
Water rent		17 50			9 79			19 66					46 95
Funeral expenses	26 66	31 49	24 05	34 43	32 11	26 13	29 85	31 89	24 27	14 25	12 73	13 29	301 15
Insurance									50 00	33 75			83 75
Interest	29 00		303 11	59 43	39 64	430 93		328 25	141 54	7 29		152 69	1491 88
Total	\$3171 79	\$2802 78	\$2923 91	\$3655 50	\$2717 08	\$3210 93	\$2588 23	\$3825 44	\$2851 20	\$1618 54	\$ 1268 72	\$ 2411 16	\$ 32045 28

COLORED DEPARTMENT
KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.
Expenditures For The Year Ending, 1910

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Pay Roll—Salaries	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 195 00	\$ 275 00	\$ 115 00	\$ 115 00	\$ 115 00	\$ 230 00	\$2185 00
Wages	71 00	71 00	71 00	71 00	71 00	71 00	71 00	81 00	61 00	61 00	61 00	71 00	832 00
Dry goods and clothing	142 45	93 05	129 76	70 65	64 05	15 25	114 69	67 07	67 61	42 18	38 65	52 95	80 43
Groceries	33 59	31 18	30 06	30 68	30 60	35 52	34 20	36 16	7 75	78 26	13 11	13 11	997 64
Breadstuffs	49 60	50 35	55 80	52 90	47 31	51 53	49 36	51 50	22 60	14 50	14 95	44 82	282 85
Meats, fowls, fish and game.													505 16
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice	30 87	23 25	36 50	29 40	25 00	28 75	29 75	39 50	18 74	17 00	10 30	20 27	300 33
Spirituous liquors													
Drugs, medicines and professional services		7 35										2 10	9 45
Confectioneries									359 00				359 00
Fuel and lights													
Amusements								6 80					
Buildings and repairs	7 00					12 20				436 00			462 00
Household and kitchen furniture													
Laundry													
Vehicles, tools and implements, for the farm and garden													
Expenses on live stock													
Labor not included in pay roll													
Books and stationery						24 00							24 00
Postage and traveling expenses													
Materials for workshop			7 50						7 50			9 00	31 50
Tuning and repairing musical instruments													
Water Rent													
Funeral expenses													
Insurance													
Total	\$ 529 51	\$ 471 18	\$ 535 62	\$ 460 68	\$ 432 96	\$ 519 20	\$ 493 94	\$ 559 98	\$ 659 20	\$ 763 94	\$ 229 90	\$ 413 25	\$ 6069 36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	69	59	128
Number received during the year	9	6	15
Number discharged during the year	17	14	31
Number at the end of fiscal year	67	5	118
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	67	5	118
Average number of officers and employes during year	11	29	40

Current Expenditures.

1. Salaries and wages	\$18,007	80
2. Clothing	629	24
3. Subsistence	13,187	58
4. Ordinary Repairs	1,572	34
5. Office, domestic and out door expense	4,717	68
	<hr/>	
	\$38,114	64

To the Relatives and Friends of the Blind Children of Kentucky.

In almost every State in our Union, there are free schools for the various defective classes.

Kentucky established her school for the blind in 1842, being the eighth school of the kind in the country. There are now forty-four of such schools in the United States, in which were trained last year 4,553 blind children, of whom 159 were in the Kentucky school for the blind at Louisville.

In 1884, the General Assembly passed an Act providing for the addition of a department in a separate building, and distinct from the whites, for the education of the colored blind children of the State.

In carrying out the purposes of the founders of this public school for the blind, the Board has endeavored to meet the expectations of a wise and beneficent public sentiment. They have tried

to follow in the line first marked out by those eminent men who founded and for many years guided the progress of the school. With this end in view, they have secured skillful and devoted teachers, good and faithful servants, improved educational appliances, and have provided that the children under their control shall be properly and kindly cared for in respect to their food, their shelter, their clothing and their health, thus providing the advantages of a high class boarding school, free of cost, for all blind children.

Notwithstanding all this, about 70 per cent. of the blind children of Kentucky, between the teachable ages of six and sixteen years of age, are growing up in ignorance, without any share in the great advantages so freely offered by the State.

The American idea for a school for the blind is as far removed from its being an asylum, on the one hand, as it is from its being a hospital for the treatment of diseased eyes, on the other hand.

Its work is strictly educational, and it is established, not out of charity for the afflicted, but from a sense of justice that recognizes the fact that, under the principal of our government, a free education is the birth-right of every child in the republic.

A blind child, or one with defective sight, should be sent to school as soon as it can get along without a nurse, say at six or seven years of age. Every year's delay after that time renders the task of its education more difficult and incomplete. From the moment it reaches school, the sense of touch has to be persistently trained. The kindergarten, with its great variety of devices and employment for busy fingers, is of inestimable value for this purpose, and the work done by the children in this department arrests the attention and excites the admiration of the most careless visitor.

After the kindergarten, the child studies things and models of things, and in its study of geography, models in sand and clay, the surface of his State and county, and the grand divisions of the globe; he is taught to read and write and cipher, he studies grammar, history, natural philosophy and all the branches of a good education.

If he has any musical ability, it is scientifically and sedulously cultivated, for it is in the practice of the art of music that he can compete with his seeing comrades on more equal terms than in any other occupation.

He is also given instruction in the workshop, where he learns to cane chairs, make brooms and practice simple upholstery, such as the repairing of lounges and the manufacture of mattresses.

He is also taught to use the saw, the hammer, the chisel and the plane, and learns how to do ordinary carpenter work.

If he is capable of learning it, he is taught the art of piano tuning, in which art several of our graduates have obtained well deserved success. Graduates of our school are in charge of the music departments in the school for the blind in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The girls are carefully taught the use of the needle and learn, as they progress, how to patch and darn and mend, how to knit, how to use the sewing machine and how to cut out, fit together and make their own garments.

In this course of study and development, extending over eight or ten years, the blind child gains a confidence in his own powers that enables him to overcome, to a great extent, the natural awkwardness of blindness. He has become a youth of intelligence, an agreeable companion, a self-respecting, independent person, familiar with current events, with a well-trained mind and familiar with the amenities of civilized life. He is, to a considerable extent, prepared to earn a living for himself.

To withhold from a blind child such opportunities is a serious mistake, while no greater kindness can be shown such a child than to secure for it the advantages of an education. The school year begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the second Wednesday in June, and, at the close, the children are returned to their homes, as it is the desire of the trustees to maintain, as far as possible, the home ties of the child.

The members of the Board will gladly correspond with any person who wishes to learn more of the school, or who desires to learn how to proceed to have a child admitted to the school.

Board of Visitors.

ANDREW COWAN, President.

THOS. D. OSBORNE,
HENRY KAUFMAN,
W. GARNETT MUNN,
DR. S. BRZOSOWSKI,

LOGAN C. MURRAY,
FRANK N. HARTWELL,
D. X. MURPHY,
DAVID W. FAIRLEIGH.

Terms of Admission.

In respect to the forms to go through to secure the admission of a child to the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, it only required that a child be of so defective vision as to be unable to get an education in the ordinary schools; that it be of good health and sound mind, and within the ages of six and eighteen; for it must be remembered that the Institution is neither a hospital nor an asylum. If the child is destitute, the fact should be so certified by the County Judge, and in that case clothing will be provided. No charge is made for board or tuition. The school session begins on the second Wednesday of September and closes on the second Wednesday of June. Pupils will be admitted at any time within these dates, but they are much benefitted by beginning promptly at the first of the session. The children all return to their homes in the summer.

If fuller information is desired, it may be had from the superintendent or from any of the trustees, who will cheerfully correspond with any person wishing to place a blind child in the institution.

**Applicants for Admission Should Answer the Following
Questions in Writing.**

- What is the child's name?
- When was the child born?
- Where was the child born?
- What was the name of the father?.....
- What was the mother's maiden name?
- What was the cause of the child's blindness?
- How long has its eyes been affected?.....
- How much can the child see?
- Are any of the child's kin blind or have any of them trouble with
their eyes?
- If so, state who these are,
- Have the child's eyes ever been examined by an oculist?
- If so, when?
- What was the name of the oculist?
- Has the child been vaccinated?
- Is the child of good health and sound mind?
- What is the post-office address of the child's parents or guardian?
.....
- Where and to whom may a telegraph message concerning the child
be sent?
- Who will care for the child during vacation?

Members of the Board of Visitors.

The following is a list of those who have held office in the Board of Visitors since the foundation of the Institution:

W. F. Bullock	1842 to 1864 and from 1873 to 1889
T. S. Bell, M. D.	1842 to 1885
Samuel Casseday	1842 to 1849
John I. Jacob	1842 to 1846
James Pickett	1842 to 1843
Bryce M. Patton	1842 to 1843
Edward Jarvis, M. D.	1842 to 1843
William Richardson	1842 to 1847
Garnett Duncan	1843 to 1843
Rev. George W. Brush	1843 to 1845 and from 1864 to 1867
Charles J. Clark	1843 to 1852
Rev. Edw. P. Humphrey, D. D.	1845 to 1856
Wm. F. Pettit	1846 to 1849
Wm. Kendrick	1848 to 1852 and from 1864 to 1880
Lewis Ruffner	1849 to 1853
Bland Ballard	1849 to 1864
Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D.	1852 to 1860
William Tanner	1852 to 1856
William S. Bodley	1856 to 1864
Wm. Garnet	1857 to 1860
John Milton	1858 to 1860
John G. Barret	1864 to 1873
Rev. John L. McKee, D. D.	1864 to 1867
Rev. D. P. Henderson, D. D.	1864 to 1865
Floyd Parks	1864 to 1865
W. B. Belknap	1865 to 1867
James Harrison	1867 to 1868
S. A. Atchison	1867 to 1869
Hon. Henry Stites	1867 to 1888
Hon. Thos F. Bramlette	1869 to 1875
J. B. McFerran	1869 to 1870
Hon. Alfred T. Pope	1870 to 1874
Z. M. Sherley	1873 to 1879
G. H. Cochran	1873 to 1889
Rev. J. H. Heywood	1879 to 1896
T. L. Jefferson	1874 to 1884

W. N. Haldeman	1875 to 1889
John A. Carter	1880 to 1894
John P. Morton	1880 to 1888
Hon. A. A. Stoll	1884 to 1888
Thos. D. Osborne	1885 to 1888 and from 1904 to
Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D.	1888 to 1896
Hon. A. P. Humphrey	1886 to 1896
Hon. James S. Pirtle	1888 to 1896
Col. Chas. F. Johnson	1888 to 1896
Benj. Bayless	1888 to 1891
Robt. Cochran	1888 to 1896
Oscar Fenley	1889 to 1896
Wm. A. Robinson	1891 to 1896
Col. Andrew Cowan	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to
Chas. T. Ballard	1896 to 1900
Dr. Wm. Cheatham	1896 to 1900
James A. Leach	1896 to 1900
Dr. L. S. McMurtry	1896 to 1900
Rev. A. Moses, D. D.	1896 to 1902
M. Muldoon	1896 to 1900
Logan C. Murray	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to
Hon. A. E. Willson	1896 to 1900
Col. Bennett H. Young	1900 to 1908
Thos. L. Jefferson	1900 to 1908
Dr. James B. Steedman	1900 to 1908
Walter Walker	1900 to 1908
Henry Y. Offutt	1900 to 1908
Hon. Henry S. Barker	1900 to 1908
Dr. Frank C. Simpson	1900 to 1908
Col. Zack Phelps	1900 to 1902
Henry Kaufman	1902
Daniel S. Mills	1908 to 1910
Frank N. Hartwell	1908
D. W. Fairleigh	1908
Dr. S. Brzozowski	1908
D. X. Murphy	1908
W. Garnett Munn	1910

The Office of President has been Held by

Hon. Wm. F. Bullock	1842 to 1864 and from 1885 to 1888
Dr. T. S. Bell	1864 to 1885
Hon. James S. Pirtle	1888 to 1896

Col. Andrew Cowan1896 to 1900
Col. Bennett H. Young1900 to 1908
Col. Andrew Cowan1908

The Office of Treasurer has been held as follows:

Samuel Casseday1842 to 1843
William Richardson1843 to 1854
John Milton1854 to 1860
John G. Barret1860 to 1890
Will S. Parker1890 to 1899
Logan C. Murray1899 to 1900
Thos. L. Jefferson1900 to 1908
Logan C. Murray1908

The Office of Superintendent.

The office of superintendent was held by Bryce M. Patton from 1842 to 1871. The present incumbent, B. B. Huntoon, has held office since 1871.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.**To Parents of Sighted and Blind Children.**

(Translated from the German by Miss Schneider.)

What should parents do to prevent sighted children from becoming blind?

If God has given your children sight, thank Him and watch over them carefully that their sight may not be impaired through any neglect on your part.

1. When a child is born, insist that the nurse or midwife washes out the child's eyes thoroughly, as she was taught to do. Examine in the first week of the little one's life the eyes daily yourself, and if there is the slightest redness on the lids, swelling or discharge, send for the doctor at once and follow his instructions minutely. In the meantime wash the child's eye or eyes about every ten minutes with a clean soft rag or cotton-wool wrung out of plain cold water, gently wiping from the temple toward the nose. Never use the same rag or cotton-wool twice, but burn it at once; be particularly careful not to touch both eyes with the same piece, also that in the act of cleansing nothing gets into your own eyes. INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES OF THE NEW BORN CHILD IS A VERY DANGEROUS AND INFECTIOUS ILLNESS, AND IF PROMPT MEASURES ARE NOT TAKEN DESTROYS IN MOST CASES THE SIGHT ENTIRELY, BUT IF THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED, THERE IS EVERY HOPE THAT THE CHILD'S SIGHT MAY BE PRESERVED.

2. Never allow your children to play with things which may easily injure the eyes, as nails, forks, pieces of glass, etc. A great number of children lose their sight through injury. Although only one eye is injured, there is also great danger that the other may become inflamed and lose the power of sight. In every case get a doctor's advice at once.

3. If you are nursing your child through measles, scarlet fever, etc., be very careful to follow your doctor's instructions, even after your child is better, as through the slightest carelessness blindness may arise.

4. If your children are delicate, particularly if they are scrofulous, there is great danger that they may become blind. Be, therefore, very careful of them, give them plenty of light nourishment food, as milk and eggs, and plenty of fresh air, that they may become strong and healthy.

5. Never allow your children to use their eyes in the twilight or by insufficient light, or they will become weak and shortsighted.

6. Never allow your child to wear glasses until the doctor has examined the eyes and ordered them.

Again it is strongly advised to take the child to a doctor if there is any sign of inflammation or impaired sight.

How Should Parents Train and Treat Their Blind Children?

If you have a blind child, think that God has given it to you to give it your special love and devotion. If you educate and train it properly it will grow up to be a happy and useful member of society, able to fulfill its duties in life to its satisfaction and your joy. But if you neglect or spoil it, it will grow up a poor creature, a burden to itself and those around.

Take the following advice to heart:

1. Treat the blind child as you would a sighted one. Teach it as soon as possible to use its limbs and brains. As soon as it begins to use its hands, give it all sorts of things to play with. The ear and intellect can soon be aroused by talking and singing and by musical toys.

2. The blind child must be taught to walk at the same age as a sighted one.

3. Never leave your child for any length of time alone and unoccupied in the same place, but insist that it goes through the rooms, house, and later in the garden or yard, and even further, and that by touching things it will get to know all that surrounds it.

4. As soon as possible teach your child to dress, undress, wash and comb itself, to put away things neatly and tidily, to use at meals spoon, knife and fork at proper times. A blind child can do all this just as well as a sighted one, only you must take the trouble to teach and make it practice, as it can learn nothing by observation.

5. Watch carefully over the child's personal bearing. It cannot see how other children behave themselves and is very apt to get into bad habits which will become intolerable to others later on, such as turning and twisting the head, making grimaces, putting the fingers in the eyes, sitting and walking with bent head and shoulders, etc. As soon as you notice such tendencies you must with gentleness and firmness rectify them. Once they become habits years of schooling will not undo the mischief.

6. Let the child play as much as possible with sighted children in and out of doors. Take it for walks yourself and let it do little exercises. If it has to sit still, give it some toys to play with and occupy its mind.

7. Let the child touch and measure everything possible, so that it may get an idea of space and distance through touching, walking and measuring. To cultivate the sense of touch (so very important to the blind) give the child all the different materials, wood, plants, coins, etc., in the hands to feel.

8. Teach it as early as possible to occupy itself with useful work. Begin by letting it thread buttons on a string, shell peas or beans, later teach it to dust, help to wash up, peel potatoes, gather fruit. let it feel and look after the cat, dog, bird, or hens. Also teach it knitting, sewing and fancy work. You will be surprised what a blind child can learn if only the trouble is taken to teach it.

9. Talk often and much to the child. It cannot see the love and tenderness on your face, and therefore has special need of your voice. Ask questions about what it hears or feels, and encourage it to ask you about the same.

10. Be careful never to talk about anything offensive in the presence of a blind child. It is so much more on the alert and remembers everything so much better than a sighted one.

11. Never regret, in its presence, the blindness, and never allow others to do it; such sympathy, though well meant, is apt to make it melancholy and sorry for itself to no use. Rather encourage it to be happy and bright, to do its work with spirit and pleasure, so that in later years it may become independent of outside assistance.

12. Give your child plenty of opportunity to exercise its memory, it will be of invaluable service in later years. Teach it hymns, poems, texts, stories, etc., you will find that it has great pleasure in learning.

13. A blind child can just as soon be taught religion and good morals as a sighted one. Act accordingly.

14. As soon as the child is of the age when it ought to go to school, send it to a blind school, that it may be taught well in all it ought to know.

The Prevention of Blindness.

There are in the United States more than 64,000 blind persons, and of these more than a quarter are needlessly blind. In the State of New York there are more than 5,000 blind persons, and for the blindness of more than a quarter of these there is NO EXCUSE except IGNORANCE OR NEGLECT. The ignorance is of many types—ignorance of the conditions which produce blindness; ignorance of the care of the eyes in the school-room and in the homes; and ignorance of the delicacy of the eye. Neglect is also of

many kinds, but the most serious is neglect to use a preventive for infected eyes and neglect of prompt and adequate treatment of the resultant inflammation when it occurs.

Common Causes of Blindness.

The common causes of blindness divide themselves into two classes—the preventable and the inevitable. No amount of care will ever save some eyes from some infections, and no amount of mechanical protection can save an exposed eye from certain accidents or from the evil effect of improper medicine or from the results following many of the common diseases, such as smallpox, measles, scarlet fever or certain acute inflammations.

Common Causes of Preventable Blindness:

- Ophthalmia of the New Born,
- Hereditary Syphilis,
- Later Pus Infections,
- Sympathetic Inflammations,
- Some Industrial Accidents,
- Some Accidents in Play,
- Progressive Nearsightedness,
- Inflammatory and Other Causes.

Ophthalmia if the New-Born is DANGEROUS, is due to an infection, is PREVENTABLE, and if taken early is a CURABLE DISEASE. It is a severe inflammation of the eyes manifesting itself soon after birth and leaving the child with IMPAIRED VISION or absolute LOSS OF SIGHT WITHIN A FEW DAYS, unless prompt and efficient treatment has been administered.

There is a simple medical practice, which, if followed at the birth of every infant, would prevent approximately all Infant Ophthalmia. This practice is the application of a drop of some approved liquid preventive to the child's eyes at birth. The Health Board of New York City furnishes to midwives and physicians on application a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate, two drops of which may be placed in each eye of the child at birth. If the eyes are healthy it does no harm, merely produces a slight redness which soon passes away. If they are infected it destroys the germs. The State Department of Health hopes to make a similar distribution throughout the State.

Mothers, midwives, nurses and health officers should insist that this practice be followed by those having charge of the infant at birth.

Later Pus Infections.

Later pus infections are of many kinds, and are mild or dangerous as the pus contains mild or dangerous germs. One of the most serious pus infections is that which results in Gonorrheal Conjunctivitis. If treated promptly the eye of an infant infected with this disease is likely to escape uninjured. But this disease in the eye of an adult is MOST SERIOUS and must have both IMMEDIATE and untiring treatment.

Gonorrheal Ophthalmia and Epidemic Conjunctivitis (pink eye) are so contagious that a small particle of secretion from an infected eye may infect a healthy eye and reproduce the disease in a most serious form.

Nurses and members of the family must exercise special care that no particle of secretion from an infected eye finds lodgment in their own eyes. The price of safety is not to use any article that has been used about the patient. Cloths, pledgets of cotton and material used for cleansing the diseased eye should be burnt at once. Towels, clothing and bedding should be carefully disinfected under the direction of a physician or nurse so that the infection may not reach it.

As these diseases are highly contagious, persons suffering from them should not be allowed to associate with others.

Trachoma (granulated lids)—So persistent and serious is this disease that immigrants found to be infected with it are at once sent back to their homeland, and in every case where it can be shown that the disease might have been recognized at the home port, the steamship company is fined one hundred dollars.

Towels, clothing and bedding should be thoroughly disinfected, and those exposed should carefully guard against infection. Persons using or in charge of public conveniences should be on their guard against this disease; towels used indiscriminately in public baths have been known to cause epidemics of Pink Eye and Trachoma.

Hereditary Syphilis.

When a child is found to have Hereditary Syphilis, prompt and vigorous treatment must at once be resorted to. A common manifestation of this disease is chronic inflammation of one eye after the other, preventing the use of the eye for a year or more, and sometimes leaving the sight permanently injured.

Sympathetic Inflammations.

It is a matter of common knowledge that a person who has suffered injury in one eye is liable to have a sympathetic attack in the

other. If the eye is seriously injured, but heals, and is not removed, the sound eye may be affected even years later. Hence it should be examined at least once a month by a competent oculist in order that the spread of the inflammation, if it occurs, may be discovered in its first and curable stages.

Industrial Accidents.

The New York State Reports of Factory Inspection show about 200 industrial accidents annually, resulting in partial or total blindness; besides which are the large number of accidents occurring on railroads, in construction work and in field and forest. To reduce the number of those which occur in factories is the work of the factory inspectors and of other public officers; the Committee urges anyone who suffers injury to secure prompt treatment.

The majority of such accidents are due to small flying particles which strike the eye. If the particles are of steel or iron, the person injured should be sent immediately to an Eye Infirmary where an opportunity is afforded for extracting the particle of steel or iron by the large magnet, thus giving the person the best chance of recovery. The flying particles often come from the use of cheap hammers and other poor tools. The employer owes it to his men to see that they are safely equipped. Where the resulting injuries are distinctly painful, an oculist should be consulted as soon as practicable. Where they are apparently trifling, the eye, after first relief, should be let severely alone; if the inflammation does not abate a physician should be consulted. It should not be bathed with domestic remedies or nostrums, nor, except on the advice of a physician, with anything but clean warm water which has been boiled, or with a saturated boric acid solution, which may be obtained at any drug-store. The eye should be wiped or bandaged only with the cleanest cloth; and if pus begins to form no bandage should be worn, except on the advice of a physician.

Inflammation of the eyelids or other injuries to them should be treated with like care, and bruises or injuries to the face about the eyes should have careful attention, lest the eye itself become infected.

Measures for First Aid.

Cinders and other particles can only be removed from the eye safely by a physician or an oculist. Where they must be removed by a layman, cleanliness is absolutely necessary. Therefore, pieces of

metal in common use or exposed to handling, such as pocket-knives, pins or needles, should not be used, but (rather) small bits of clean, smooth wood, rolls of soft, clean paper, or a match with cotton wrapped about the end.

When lime or other caustic lodges in the eye the eyeball should be flooded with olive, linseed, or machine oil, to be preferred in the order named—water should not be used. Where lime is likely to get into the eyes, olive oil should be kept in readiness. Oil should be applied freely to all burns to the eye or surrounding parts, and the eye should then be bandaged in a clean, dry cloth to exclude the air.

When acid strikes the eyes it may be washed out by bathing at once and quickly with a great deal of water. But if delay occurs, oil should be applied.

When the eyes are burned by ammonia, or other alkali use diluted vinegar or a little lemon juice to neutralize the action of the ammonia. Water may be used promptly and in abundance.

When a hot particle lodges in the eye, remove it instantly if possible; if not, flood the eyeball with water or oil at once.

If proprietors of establishments would see that these and similar suggestions are indicated to their workmen and followed by them, a large proportion of blindness, resulting from minor accidents, could be avoided.

Accidents in Play.

A material proportion of blindness is caused by accidents to children at play. Sometimes the eyeball is torn by a button-hook, or pierced by a knife or awl; or a scissors' blade use to untie a knot, slips and injures the eye. Some eyes have been injured by the crack of a whip, by shot from an air-gun or a toy pistol. Children should be warned against these things.

SMALL CHILDREN should never be allowed to use firearms and fireworks, and larger ones as little as possible, and then only after they have been taught to use them properly and under the supervision of a grown person. Every recurrence of our national holiday brings its train of melancholy accidents to the eyes from fireworks.

Eyes are apt to become nearsighted in the early years at school, and excessive reading will cause this nearsightedness to increase rapidly up to perhaps the student's eighteenth year. He is then, because of his poor sight, barred from those occupations in which it is not permissible to wear glasses and his weakened eyes are pre-

disposed to various diseases injurious to vision. The nearsighted child does not see distant objects well and therefore he loses interest in many outdoor pastimes and turns to reading for his recreation. Thus he increases his nearsightedness and injures his general health.

When nearsightedness is discovered early and eye-glasses are given that make distant vision normal and needless near work is forbidden, the nearsightedness may be held in check and any considerable increase prevented. But the existence of nearsightedness is not often discovered early, for the child does not know that his distant vision is failing nor do his parents find it out, and his teacher is usually the first to notice the defect.

Recently it has become customary in the public schools to test the vision of all pupils periodically. By this means nearsightedness is discovered while it is still of low degree, measures are taken to prevent its progression, and the child does not become backward in school from inability to see the blackboard. Pupils in the public schools are thus cared for. In many private schools the necessity of periodical tests of vision by teachers has not yet been learned, and oculists see many neglected pupils of these schools who have become needlessly nearsighted before their condition has been discovered accidentally. Tests of vision should be made every year.

Neglect or Improper Treatment of the Eyes.

Ignorance is the mother of many a blind eye. A patient often does not know the necessity, and so fails to return to the hospital for after-treatment of an inflammatory disease which affects the eyes. A "cold in the eyes" may mean anything from a cinder on the cornea to diphtheritic conjunctivitis. Therefore, it cannot, with safety, be either neglected or treated by an ignorant person. Yet either one or the other of these wrong courses is usually followed.

Some nostrums and domestic remedies are harmless, but in serious cases they do harm by losing time. Tea leaves, bread and milk raw meat, oysters and many other domestic prescriptions may be bearers of infection. **THEY ARE THEREFORE DANGEROUS, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD POULTICES EVER BE APPLIED TO THE EYE.**

There is a steadily increasing group of unfortunate persons who require more attention. They cannot be classed with the blind; and yet they are handicapped in the work of life by defective sight. The ranks of the blind are steadily recruited from them.

Take Care of the Eyes.

When the eyes are weak, any virulent affection of the system is apt to extend to and attack them.

Keep the eyes clean. Wash them with warm water every morning; but do not go at once into a cold wind while the eyes are warm and moist. If the eyes water or the lids are red or full of matter in the morning, consult an oculist. He will either give medicine or glasses to cure them.

When you study, sit with the left side to the light, allowing it to fall over your shoulder on to your book, drawing or music.

Do most of your close work by daylight. Writing by artificial light is less taxing on the eyes than reading.

At night a good clean oil-lamp will give a clear steady light.

Electric light is next best. Gas is the worst—it flickers.

Sit straight—to bend over your work, strains the eyes and makes them bloodshot.

Hold your work a foot away from your eyes. If you must hold it nearer or farther away, you probably need glasses, at least for study.

Don't read, or do close work in the twilight—it strains the eyes.

When something falls into your eye, do not rub it, but wash it with warm water. After the lids are washed clean, take the lashes of the upper lid between the forefinger and thumb and draw the upper lid out and down over the lower. In this way particles lodged on the inner surface of the upper lid may frequently be removed. If the eye still hurts and you feel something in it, go to an oculist or a dispensary.

After measles, scarlet fever, croup, chicken-pox, or diphtheria, have your eyes examined by an oculist. Eye troubles often follow these diseases.

Do not overwork the eyes. When busy with close work, let the eye look away now and then to rest itself. Do not keep looking when it is unnecessary.

For information and literature, address the secretary.

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Executive Secretary.

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